



Ogmore and Garw
Urban District Council

REPORT
of the
Medical Officer
of Health

For the Year 1962

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OGMORE AND GARW URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF

Public Health Officers of the Authority :

(a) MEDICAL

Medical Officer of Health :

B. T. JONES, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Edin.)

(b) PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

J. A. SADLER, M.A.P.H.I., Meat Inspector's Certificate
GWYN JONES, M.A.P.H.I.

(c) CLERICAL

Miss JEAN GRIFFITHS

(d) RODENT OPERATIVE

E. PRITCHARD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

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Councillor H. Chilcott

Councillor E. J. Lake

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County Councillor I. O. Thomas

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Councillor J. Lawrence

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Councillor T. Evans

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS

This is the sixty-fourth Report of the Medical Officer of Health of the Ogmore and Garw Urban District Council published in accordance with Circular 1/63 (Wales).

There was a substantial decrease in the birth rate compared with the year 1961 when it was exceptionally high. The death rate continued to decrease. Unfortunately, there was an increase in the infantile mortality rate as compared with 1961.

As regards infectious diseases—there was a spectacular decrease in the notifications of measles and for the first time, since records have been kept, there were no notifications of whooping cough. There was an increase in the notifications of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

In tuberculosis, there was a decrease in the notifications but an increase in the death rate.

In the early part of the year, smallpox cases were diagnosed in the area adjacent to this. Some of the cases were nursed in the local Isolation Hospital.

The erection of houses is still an acute problem but ground has been prepared in Bettws for 64.

The slum clearance programme has been brought up to date and a definite schedule has been planned in conjunction with a five year planning programme. This programme has been started. Unfortunately, owing to the deterioration of the aluminium bungalows and the consequent need of replacement, slum clearance cannot be as speedy as was anticipated.

Another acute problem during the year was the subsidence at the upper end of the Ogmore Valley.

This authority has been fortunate enough to acquire the Bryngarw Estate consisting of a mansion, 111.119 acres of land including the caravan site.

Five privately owned houses are in course of construction in Blackmill.

An innovation was the introduction of the Organization and Method Consultants to investigate the efficiency or otherwise of the day to day work of the authority. The result of the investigations aroused deep interest as special Council Meetings,

long in duration but stimulating for discussion were held, when the report was presented. No doubt this modern method of assessing the organization of the various departments will have a far reaching effect and the serious and forth right statements of the consultants will be of inestimable value.

In my estimation, radio and television might play a greater part than they do in health education. At the moment programmes provide entertainment (or is it education) in the form of medical documentary dealing with various phases of medicine and surgery. It is to be hoped that a very small percentage of the vast audience inspired by morbid curiosity to view will have personal experience of any form of the diseases televised. Could not a little time be spent on educating the masses in the pursuance of active health ? The values of exercise, fresh air, correct diets, strict hygiene in food handling—the causes of the spread of infection might well be portrayed.

I fear that such programmes might not be sufficiently dramatic or morbid to titillate the public appetite so we have to rely on the well-tryed personal approach method, perhaps more onerous but I feel likely to be more successful and satisfying.

At present owing to the enthusiastic interest people take in public health, the purview of the department and committee is so wide that its activities impinges upon the resources of the other departments to such an extent that it would seem they exist as ancillaries.

Whether it be the question in committee of house construction or allocation, finance or law whatever the department concerned has to offer is called upon yet never is the ultimate issue clouded. Consultation between the departments is becoming more necessary and more frequent.

I wish to thank the Councillors for their help and interest in our department during the year. Their patience has been exemplary and we have all gained in knowledge and experience by our interchange of ideas.

I also wish to thank my staff for their hearty co-operation during the year and the Surveyor for his assistance in drawing the graphs.

Mention must be made of the unstinted aid given by Dr. Kathleen Davies, Dr. Alun Evans, Dr. Foster and the Health Visitors of the County Staff, at all times but especially during the recent smallpox epidemic.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Unemployed

On		Male		Female		Total
31/12/58	.....	91	.....	104	.....	195
11/1/60	.....	91	.....	72	.....	163
16/1/61	.....	51	.....	49	.....	100
15/1/62	.....	50	.....	65	.....	115
14/1/63	.....	105	.....	78	.....	183

Registered Disabled persons placed in employment during the 12 months mentioned :

		Male		Female	
1958	.....	33	.....	7	
1959	.....	26	.....	—
1960	.....	34	.....	—
1961	.....	19	.....	5	
1962	.....	9	.....	—

Pneumoconiotics and Silicotics on the register of disabled persons :

On		Male
21/4/58	.....	121
20/4/59	.....	102
16/1/61	.....	86
17/4/62	.....	109
17/4/63	.....	105

The Disabled Persons Register included the names of 359 men and 25 women on April 16th, 1963.

Remploy Ltd., Industrial Estate, Bridgend employ about 40 persons from this area. Of these 15 are ex-miners.

Four persons were accepted for Government Training or Rehabilitation Courses in 1962.

There were no closures of mines during the year.

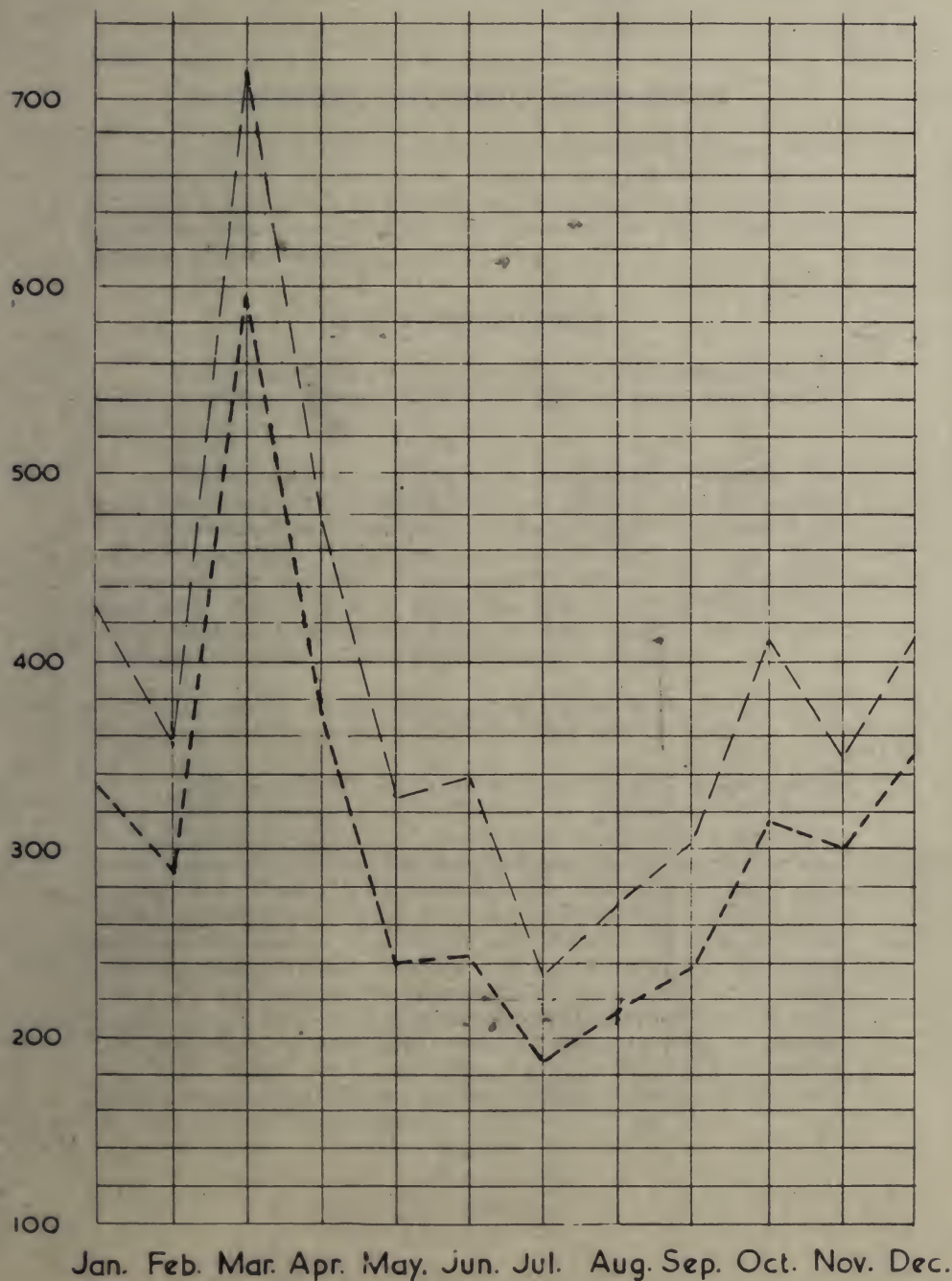
The number of miners in each mine on the 26th December, 1962 was as follows :—

Ogmore Valley			
Wyndham	.....	.....	886
Western	.....	.....	720
Penllwyngwent	.....	.....	376
Coal Preparation Plant	.....	.....	33

2,015

The Ministry of National Insurance
statistics of fresh claims to
sickness benefit as received from
the Ministry of National Insurance.

Ogmore Vale. — — — — — Pontycymmer. - - - - -



Garw Valley			
Ffaldau	.....	.....	967
Garw	.....	.....	710
International	.....	.....	312
Coal Preparation Plant	.....		25
			<hr/>
			2,014

CLOSURE OF ELECTRICITY SHOW-ROOMS

On July 9th, 1962 the South Wales Electricity Show-rooms were closed in the Ogmore Valley and the Garw. Such withdrawal of essential services is to be deplored and vigorous protestations should be made in order that these show-rooms with their work shops should be restored.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

The prospects for the employment of youths leaving school from the Modern Secondary Schools has not been good during the year.

There is still a sad lack of apprenticeships which is the ambition of any right thinking youth or parent. The alternative is a succession of dead end jobs without prospects and seemingly without purpose. The monotony and repetition of such work means that the resources of the average youth are not adequately employed. Apart from a gross wastage of latent talent—the youth frustrated and bored seeks diversion outside his working hours and embarks on the career of a young criminal.

Do not the youths who have not quite made the grade to the Grammar School deserve a little more spent on them ?

Much is said of “equality of opportunity” when talking of our present system of education but opportunities in the home for acquiring education are certainly not equal. In the home where a room may be set apart far from domestic and television noises, a child has a very much greater opportunity for study and improving himself generally than in a noisy household filled with comings and goings where it is impossible to retreat into the essential silence. Many of those who fail to enter the Grammar School do so through this inequality of opportunity and should at least be given the chance of cultivating their talent in some way. Apprenticeship of any kind seems to be impossible to obtain for them. They are so few that even in the ordinary crafts Grammar School education is often required before a youth will be accepted as an apprentice.

Perhaps, local authorities could give a lead in apprenticeship schemes. If one local authority feels that insufficient practical work would be afforded in their area, might not two or three adjacent authorities embark on a scheme for training plumbers, masons and carpenters, etc. ?

The number of unemployed young persons in the Ogmore and Garw Urban District Council area on January 14th, 1963 were 29 from Pontycymmer and 24 from Ogmore Vale. The number of youths eligible to leave school at Christmas 1962 were 41 in the Garw valley and 47 in the Ogmore.

FORESTRY

During 1962, 135 acres of trees were planted mainly pine and spruce.

One mile of new road was made.

420 tons of pitwood were delivered.

25 staff were employed—15 men and 10 juveniles.

6 acres on Rhiwglyn were lost by fire.

300 acres will probably be planted in the next two to three years and several miles of new roads will be made in order to remove the increasing volume of timber coming into the thinning stage.

It is hoped to deliver 600 tons of pitwood in 1963.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (acres)	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,924
Estimated mid-year population	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,050
Number of inhabited houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,274
Rateable value	.....	.....	.....	.....	£324,294
Product of a penny rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	£1,330

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

			Total	M.	F.
Live Births :	Legitimate	.....	345	184	161
	Illegitimate	.....	9	7	2
	Birth Rate (Recorded)	.....	16.82		
	Corrected by the Registrar				
	General's area comparability factor	.....	16.82		

		Total	M.	F.
Still Births :	Legitimate	9	6	3
	Illegitimate	1	1	—
	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)	27.47	—	—
	Total live and still births	364	—	—

		Total	M.	F.
Deaths :	.....	239	136	103
	Death Rate (Recorded)	11.35		
	Corrected by the Registrar General's area comparability factor	13.73		

		Total	M.	F.
Infant deaths .....	.....	13	8	5

Death rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 total live births	36.72
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	36.72
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births	22.60
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	19.77
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per total live and still births)	46.70
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	2.54
Deaths from puerperal pyrexia causes	Nil
Deaths from measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from malignant neoplasm (all ages)	37
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	Nil
Deaths from cerebro spinal fever (all ages)	Nil

Birth Rate for the last 10 years for England and Wales,
the Administrative County and Ogmore and Garw U.D.C.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
England &										
Wales	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.60	16.10	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0
Glam.	16.16	15.62	15.10	15.76	16.31	16.4	16.24	16.65	17.03	17.21
Ogmore										
& Garw	16.73	13.52	14.79	16.19	15.28	17.44	16.4	15.05	18.49	16.82

Death Rate for the last 10 years for England and Wales
the Administrative County and Ogmore and Garw U.D.C.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
England &										
Wales	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.00	11.9
Glam.	11.78	12.25	13.09	12.27	12.27	11.88	11.95	12.19	12.41	12.27
Ogmore										
& Garw	11.51	12.18	12.10	12.28	11.54	11.42	11.68	13.46	11.87	11.35

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Thirteen infants died in the first year of life during 1962 compared with five in 1961—this the lowest recorded.

Four were premature, two had a congenital abnormality, two died from anoxia, two from pneumonia, one had a congenital haemolytic disease, one a pulmonary embolism and one death was due to placental insufficiency.

Of these thirteen, five died within twelve hours of birth, two others were under a week and one under two weeks. Twelve of the thirteen infants died in hospital.

At the present time, a nation wide investigation is in operation with regard to deaths of infants under one.

It must be emphasised that pregnant women should be encouraged to make use of all facilities available such as ante natal clinics where they may have instruction in health education as well as ante natal care. Talks given on nutrition are very popular and many state categorically that the instruction received in the relaxation classes have been of inestimable benefit to them at their confinement.

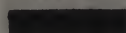
Furthermore at the ante natal clinics care is taken to select those at special risk in order that they may be confined in hospital.

The following is the percentage of the babies from this area born in hospital for the last ten years.

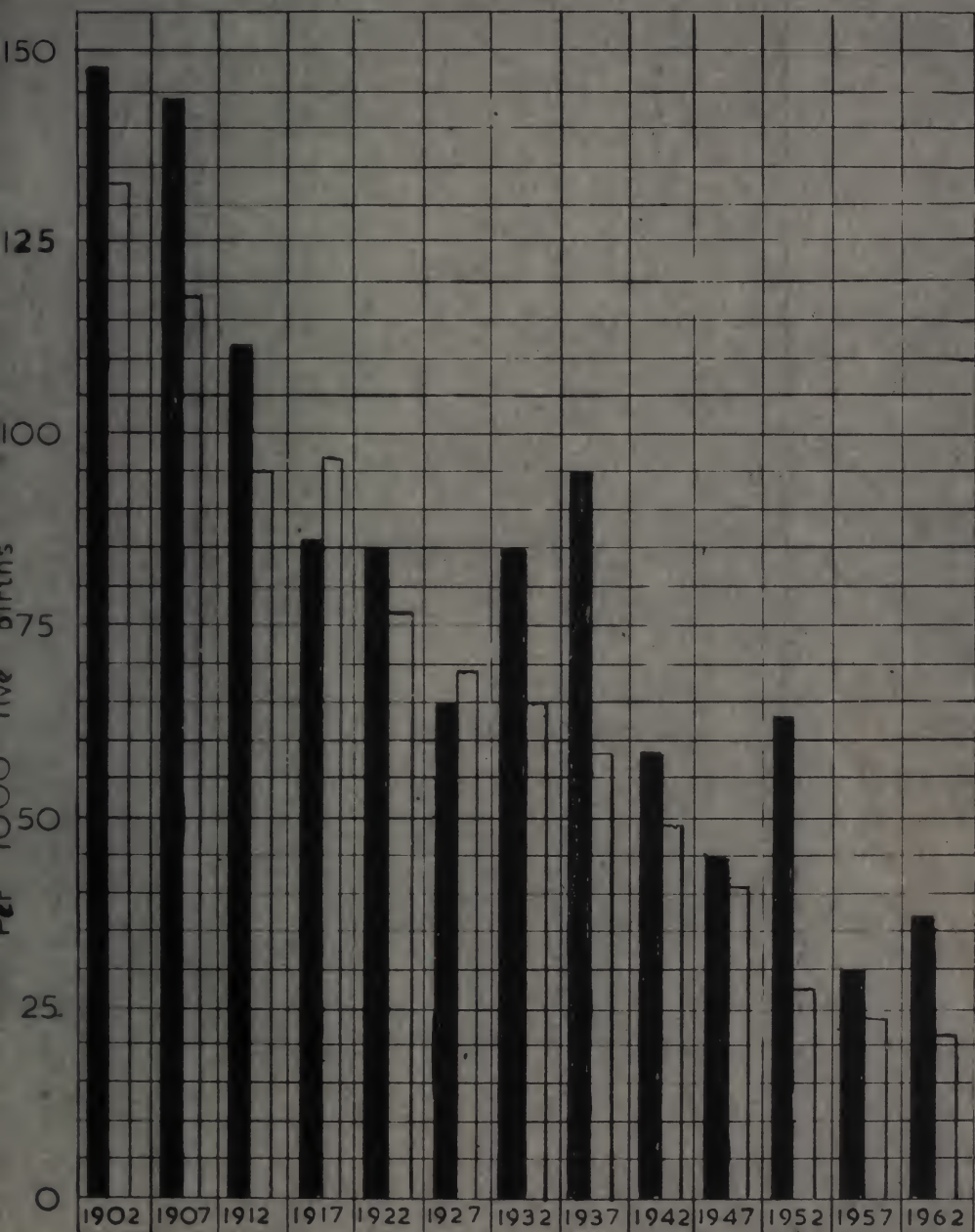
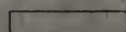
1953	60%
1954	64%
1955	59%
1956	49%
1957	48%
1958	56%
1959	56%
1960	55%
1961	55%
1962	58%

INFANTILE MORTALITY OGMORE AND GARW COMPARED WITH ENGLAND AND WALES.

OGMORE & GARW.



ENGLAND & WALES.



INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1962

Deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under 1 year of age

	Under 1 hour	Under 12 hours	Under 24 hours	1-3 days- week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total
Cerebral Anoxia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Hydrocephalus and spina bifida	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Placental Insufficiency	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Congenital Haemolytic Disease	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Embolism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Anoxia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Toxaemia due to spinal meningitis due to hydrocephalus and spina bifida	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	5	—	2	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	13

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Smallpox :

An adult male arrived at London Airport from Karachi on January 11th, 1962. He travelled from London to Birmingham by taxi and then travelled from Birmingham to Cardiff by train. He stayed at a restaurant in Bridge Street, Cardiff.

On January 15th he was admitted to the Lansdowne Isolation Hospital as a suspected case of smallpox. On January 16th, he was diagnosed as a case of smallpox and removed to the Penrhys Smallpox Hospital, Rhondda. This case concerns this area as two inhabitants of the area, travelled by the train in which the Pakistani had travelled. Some young men had visited the restaurant in Cardiff where the patient had stayed. All these people reported immediately after the wireless announcement requesting them to do so. They and their families were immediately vaccinated and kept under observation for sixteen days.

On February 22nd, another case was diagnosed—the patient was a doctor in Church Village Hospital which covers the Evanstown area.

The doctor had recently treated many of the women from Evanstown. These and their families were immediately vaccinated and kept under observation for nineteen days.

On February 18th a child from the Children's Ward, East Glamorgan Hospital developed smallpox. His family originally came from the Garw Valley. Friends from Bettws, Pontcymmer and Blaengarw had been constant visitors before the case was diagnosed. None of these had been previously vaccinated. All these were vaccinated and kept under observation for nineteen days.

On March 6th, a further case was diagnosed which had bearings on the Evanstown area. He was a clerk from Tonyrefail who worked at Cardiff, and when extremely ill had travelled from Cardiff to Tonyrefail with many people residing in Evanstown. Another case was from Gilfach Goch. He had visited the club in Evanstown and friends in the area. Thirty-two people were involved in Evanstown, and one family in Pontcymmer—relatives of the case in Gilfach Goch. Previous to these cases being diagnosed, vaccination had been carried out in Evanstown on a large scale.

Of these people who had been in contact with the cases either in the bus or at the club, twenty had not been previously vaccinated, but were vaccinated three days to six weeks before contact. Eight had been previously vaccinated and had been re-vaccinated from three days to six weeks before contact. Two had been previously vaccinated in the Army and were not re-vaccinated until five days after contact.

The close contacts were called on twice a day for nineteen days. One was kept from work as he was employed in a bedding factory. The others were called on once a day for nineteen days.

Of the smallpox cases diagnosed in the Rhondda, ten were admitted to Blackmill on March 10th. During the first week in April the patients were discharged and the hospital cleared of much of the infected material—bed clothes, etc. However, on April 7th, one of the patients in Glanrhyd Hospital was diagnosed as suffering from smallpox and was admitted to Blackmill Hospital, 21 patients were admitted from the same ward of this hospital. Of these 11 died. The youngest was 59 and the oldest 88.

During this period Blackmill Hospital was completely sealed off from outside contact and access to the adjacent road was strictly prohibited. The nurses and domestic staff were isolated for nine weeks.

Owing to the proximity of the hospital to a Council Housing Site, all the residents were offered vaccination and all accepted except one.

The contacts of these patients throughout the epidemic numbered one hundred and seventy-two.

One family only were house bound contacts and this was the family of a nurse from Glanrhyd who had been nursing one of the patients later diagnosed as a case of smallpox. The closest contacts were visited twice a day. Two of the County Health Visitors were seconded to our staff to help in this.

Blackmill Hospital was in strict quarantine from March 10th—May 10th. It was closed until December 14th for disinfecting, decorating and re-equipping.

Disinfection of Blackmill Hospital—

After the discharge of the smallpox patients from Blackmill Hospital, the final disinfection was carried out by the personnel of the Public Health Department.

All windows, doors and ventilators were sealed from the outside with tape. The interior was then fumigated with formalin and washed with lysol each three times in succession.

The same method was adopted with all hard furniture and fittings. Swabs were taken from each building and these were submitted for examination to the virus laboratory.

Scarlet Fever :

There were 41 cases of scarlet fever notified in 1962 as compared with, 19 in 1959, 48 in 1960 and 51 in 1961. Thirty of these cases were diagnosed in the month of January. Of these 6 were nursed in hospital. All made uneventful recoveries.

Whooping Cough :

There were no cases of whooping cough notified in 1962 as compared with 6 in 1959, 39 in 1960 and 48 in 1961. This is the first year since records have been kept that there have been no cases of whooping cough notified.

Measles :

There were 66 cases of measles notified in 1962 compared with 778 cases notified in 1961. All made uneventful recoveries.

Meningococcal Meningitis :

There were 4 cases notified in 1962. Three of the patients were under a year and one just a year. All made satisfactory recoveries.

Sonne Dysentery :

There were 6 cases notified in 1962 compared with 8 cases in 1961. Of the cases which occurred in February and in May, the origins were not discovered.

Poliomyelitis :

One case of poliomyelitis was diagnosed in the Wyndham. It was of the paralytic type. The child had started his immunization but had not completed the course. He was still in hospital at the end of the year but progressing.

When this case was diagnosed, immunization by mouth had begun. All the people living in the vicinity were given their poliomyelitis immunization dose during the weekend when the case was notified.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED THROUGHOUT THE WARDS DURING 1962

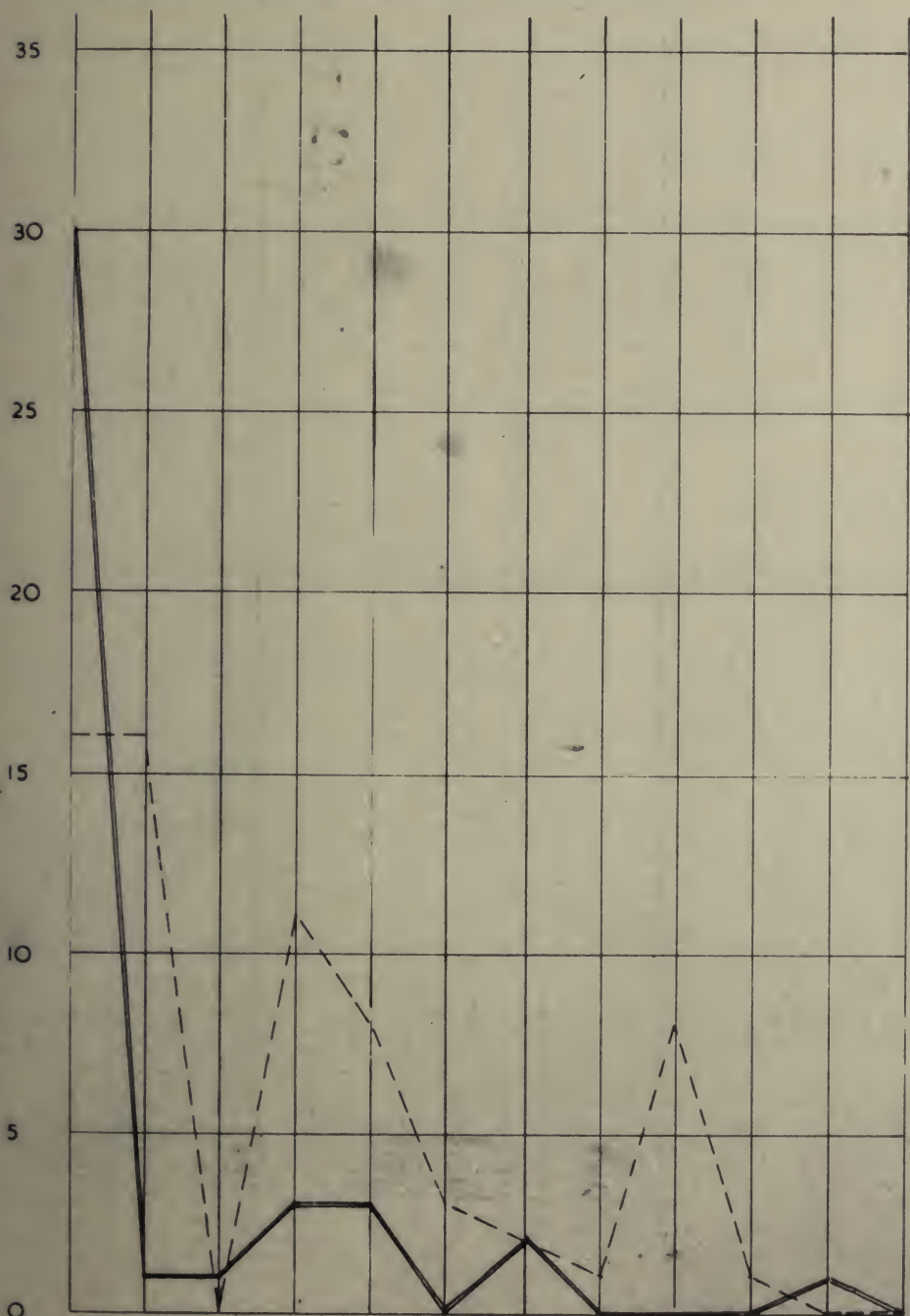
	B	P	B-P	N	T	A	Total
Scarlet Fever	—	4	2	7	28	—	41
Measles	—	—	11	7	48	—	66
Pneumonia	—	—	1	2	9	—	12
Food Poisoning	—	—	8	4	7	—	19
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	1	2	—	4
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	—	4	2	—	6
Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomylitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1962

<i>Diseases</i>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Measles	16	16	—	11	8	3	2	1	8	1	—	—	66
Pneumonia	5	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	12
Scarlet Fever	30	1	1	3	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	41
Some Dysentery	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	19
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1962.

Scarlet Fever. ————— Measles. - - - - -



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. July. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1961

<i>Diseases</i>	Under 5		6—14		15—44		45—65		65 & over		Age Unknown		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Pneumonia	3	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	12
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	3	5	1	1	3	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	19
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

CASES NOTIFIED

	Under 1 year M. F.	1 year M. F.	2 years M. F.	3 years M. F.	4 years M. F.	5-9 M. F.	10-14 M. F.	15-24 M. F.	25 & over M. F.	Age Un- known M. F.	Total
Scarlet Fever....	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	6	12	4	41
Measles	1	2	6	8	4	4	3	3	2	1	66
Some Dysentery	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6
Meningococcal Infection	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING

1. (a) FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected) AS RETURNED TO REGISTRAR GENERAL.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
Nil	11	Nil	1	12

(b) CASES OTHERWISE ASCERTAINED.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
Nil	3	4	Nil	7

(c) SYMPTOMLESS EXCRETORS.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(d) FATAL CASES.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

2. PARTICULARS OF OUTBREAKS.

Agent	No. of outbreaks		No. of Cases		Total No. of cases
	Family outbreaks	Other outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Salmonella Typhi-murium	2	Nil	2	2	4
Totals	2	Nil	2	2	4
Agent not identified	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

3. SINGLE CASES.

Agent	No. of cases		Total No. of cases
	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Salmonella Typhi-murium	9	5	14
Enteritidis var Essen	1	Nil	1
Totals	10	5	15
Agent not identified	Nil	Nil	Nil

4. SALMONELLA INFECTIONS, NOT FOOD-BORNE.

Salmonella	Outbreaks		No. of cases (outbreaks)	Single cases	Total No. of cases (outbreaks and single cases)
	Family	Other			
Typhi-murium	1	Nil	2	7	9
Totals	1	Nil	2	7	9

REPORT ON INDIVIDUAL CASES OF FOOD POISONING

<i>Cases</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Food Causing Outbreak</i>	<i>Agent Causing Outbreak</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Results of Laboratory Investigation</i>	<i>Probable Origin of Infection</i>
1.—19	Clerk	Vomiting and diarrhoea. Abdominal pains.	Possibly Pork	Salmonella Typhi- murium	1	Positive Salmonella Typhi- murium	.... Pork eaten at canteen on 2/5/62. Taken ill the same day.
2.—?	Housewife	Vomiting and diarrhoea. Headache and backache	Cream doughnuts	Salmonella.... Typhi- murium	1	Positive Salmonella Typhi- murium	.... Cream doughnuts eaten on 3/5/62. Taken ill on same day.
3.—?	Housewife	Vomiting and diarrhoea. Abdominal pains.	Cream Sponge.	Salmonella Typhi- murium.	1	Positive Salmonella Typhi- murium.	.... Consumed portion of a cream sponge on 3/5/62. Taken ill the following day. Other members of the family were not affected though they had eaten the same food.
4.—7	Scholar	....	....	Salmonella Typhi- murium	1	Positive Salmonella Typhi- murium.	.... Unknown.
5.—24	Housewife	Vomiting and diarrhoea, pains in neck, blood stools.	Ice-slice.	Salmonella- Typhi murium	1	Positive Salmonella Typhi- murium.	.... Ate portion of an ice-slice, which she thought was bad. No other member of the family was affected.

<i>Cases</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Food Causing Outbreak</i>	<i>Agent Causing Outbreak</i>	<i>No. Cases</i>	<i>Results of Laboratory Investigation</i>	<i>Probable Origin of Infection</i>
6.—3	...	Infant	...		Salmonella ... Typhi- murium.	1	Positive Salmonella Typhi- murium.	Unknown
7.—1	...	Infant	Diarrhoea.	... Possibly some chopped ham.	Salmonella ... Typhi- murium.	1	Positive Salmonella Typhi- murium.	Unknown.
8.—3 mths	Infant	...	...		Salmonella ... Typhi- murium.	1	Positive Salmonella Typhi- murium.	Unknown.
9 & 10—?	Housewife and Miner	Vomiting and diarrhoea. Abdominal pains and sore throat.	Possibly fish ... and chips.	Salmonella ... Typhi- murium.	2	Positive Salmonella Typhi- murium.	Ate fish and chips on 4/5/62. Chips tasted queer, fish not cooked thoroughly.	
11.—40	...	Miner	Diarrhoea.	... Possibly chops.	Salmonella ... Typhi- murium.	1	Positive Salmonella Typhi- murium.	Had chops for dinner on the Sunday felt ill on the Monday morning. Monday night after work had diarrhoea—lasted two to three days. Three others at risk in the house.
12.—45	...	Miner	Vomiting and diarrhoea.	Possibly pork.	Salmonella ... Typhi- murium.	1	Positive Salmonella Typhi- murium.	He ate pork purchased the same day. No one else affected.
13.—12	...	Scholar	...		Salmonella ... Typhi- murium.	1	Positive Salmonella Typhi- murium.	Unknown.

<i>Cases</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Food Causing Outbreak</i>	<i>Agent Causing Outbreak</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Results of Laboratory Investigation</i>	<i>Probable Origin of Infection</i>
14.—7½	mths	Infant	....	....	Salmonella ... Typhi- murium.	1	Positive Salmonella Typhi- murium.	Unknown.
15 & 16.— 5	Twins mths	....	Vomiting and diarrhoea.	Cow & Gate only food.	Salmonella ... Typhi- murium.	2	Positive Salmonella Typhi- murium.	They were admitted to Cefn Hirgoed Hospital on 4/8/62. Blood stains noticed on 30/7/62.
17.—1	....	Infant	....	Diarrhoea.	....	Unknown.	Positive Salmonella Typhi- murium.	This case was discovered on routine investigation. He had been in contact with case 18. Admitted to hospital on 17/8/62 with a history of having had loose stools for about a month.
18.—1	mth	Infant	....	Diarrhoea.	....	Unknown.	Positive Salmonella Typhi- murium.	She was admitted to hospital on 13/7/62. Loose stools on 29/6/62. Very toxic and was admitted as a case of suspected meningitis.
19.—71	....	O.A.P.	....	Vomiting, headache and abdominal pains.	Possibly a ready cooked chicken.	....	Positive Salmonella enteritidis var Essen.	We think this case was infected through eating a ready cooked chicken bought the previous day. She ate her chicken at 11 a.m. and was taken ill at 11 p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS

There was a decrease in the number of notifications in 1962 compared with 1961. 15 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary in 1961 and 6 pulmonary and 2 non pulmonary in 1962.

There was one death from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1961, compared with two males and one female in 1962. One male and one female were in the 45-64 age group and one male in the 65 and over age group. Of those notified, one had a minimal lesion and was non infectious, two were quiescent, the other three were in a more advanced condition and were infectious. Of the non pulmonary, one had a shoulder infection and the other had a glandular infection.

There was no difficulty in obtaining early admission to hospital when necessary.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1962

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
65 & over	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	5	1	—	2	2	1	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications and Deaths 1943-62 in the Ogmore and Garw Area.

Year	NOTIFICATIONS				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1943	16	19	7	11	7	8	3	3
1944	20	24	10	5	6	8	2	0
1945	18	17	6	7	4	5	2	0
1946	23	14	7	10	9	8	0	3
1947	19	28	13	8	6	7	0	0
1948	15	16	3	4	5	10	0	1
1949	11	24	5	7	7	6	0	0
1950	11	12	4	5	4	5	1	1
1951	7	3	1	4	7	4	0	1
1952	12	13	3	5	8	3	0	1
1953	22	12	4	3	6	1	0	2
1954	12	16	1	2	1	2	1	0
1955	9	18	2	1	3	4	0	0
1956	7	11	0	0	1	3	0	0
1957	5	5	2	2	4	0	1	0
1958	8	7	1	3	1	1	1	1
1959	12	9	5	2	0	0	0	0
1960	11	3	1	2	2	1	0	0
1961	10	5	3	1	0	1	0	0
1962	5	1	0	2	2	1	0	0

The following is a classification of the environmental and financial circumstances of the tuberculosis patients who were notified during 1962. The length of time between notification and admission to hospital and the length of time in hospital is also indicated.

Grade I—Good house, not overcrowded; Grade II—A good house but overcrowded; Grade III—Poor house but not overcrowded; Grade IV—Poor house and overcrowded; Grade V—Bad from every point of view.

<i>Case</i>	<i>Age and Sex</i>	<i>Type of House</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Weekly Income per head</i>	<i>Period between Notification and admission to hospital</i>	<i>Length of stay in hospital</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1.—	59 (M)	V	Miner	£3	3 weeks	2 months in Cefn Hirgoed	A pulmonary tuberculosis patient
2.—	41 (F)	I	Housewife	£4	7 weeks	4 months in Cefn Hirgoed	A pulmonary tuberculosis patient
3.—	21 (M)	I	Miner	Adequate	Immediate	4 months in Sully	A pulmonary tuberculosis patient
4.—	47 (F)	I	Housewife	National Insurance	Immediate	Bridgend General—December, 1961 1½ to 3 weeks	Shoulder
5.—	14 (F)	III	Scholar	Adequate	In hospital when notified	Bridgend General—1 month	Glands
6.—	54 (M)	I	Miner	£2/5/-	In hospital when notified	2 months in Cefn Hirgoed	A pulmonary tuberculosis patient
7.—	31 (M)	I	Miner	£2/13/6d.	4 weeks	Still in hospital	A pulmonary tuberculosis patient
8.—	49 (M)	I	Miner	Adequate	4 weeks	Still in hospital	A pulmonary tuberculosis patient

DETAILS OF MASS RADIOGRAPHIC SURVEY

carried out at Evanstown amongst the general population in October, 1962

ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS

	Grand Total	Under 15		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-59		60 & Over		Totals	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total Number examined	286	25	31	15	18	15	27	14	22	28	45	23	23	120	166
Number found to be abnormal	16 or 5.59%	---	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	9	3	1	---	13	3
Other abnormalities of the chest	16 or 5.59%	---	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	9	3	1	---	13	3

MASS RADIOGRAPHIC SURVEY

Analysis of other abnormalities of the chest

<i>Classification of Abnormality</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Healed Post-Primary Tuberculosis	1	1	2
Acquired cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the vascular system	—	1	1
Pneumoconiosis : without P.M.F.—			
Stage 1 	—	—	—
Stage 2 	7	—	7
Stage 3 	4	—	4
Stage not known	—	—	—
Pneumoconiosis—with P.M.F.	1	—	1
Pulmonary fibrosis—non-tuberculosis (to include asthma, bronchitis)	—	1	1
Totals	13	3	16

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Apollo Leather Products Ltd., Gilfach Goch—October, 1962.

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Total Number Examined	69	5	64
Total found to be abnormal cases	1	—	1
(a) Referred to Chest Physician as cases requiring further investigation	—	—	—
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest	1	—	1

HOSPITALISATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is the number of infectious and notifiable diseases admitted to Isolation Hospitals during the year from this area :—

Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	4
Sonne Dysentery (16 unconfirmed)	.....	.....	.....	22
B. Proteus Infection	.....	.....	.....	1
German Measles	.....	.....	.....	2
Drug Allergy	.....	.....	.....	1
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	2
Septic Throat	.....	.....	.....	2
Gastro Enteritis	.....	.....	.....	9
Observation	.....	.....	.....	1
Pleural Effusion	.....	.....	.....	1
Tonsilitis	.....	.....	.....	2
Coryza	.....	.....	.....	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	.....	.....	.....	3
Influenzal Meningitis	.....	.....	.....	1
Glandular Fever	.....	.....	.....	1
Poliomyelitis	.....	.....	.....	1
Enlarged Cervical Glands	.....	.....	.....	1
Pulmonary Enfaret	.....	.....	.....	1
Suspected Meningitis	.....	.....	.....	1
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	14

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE

Ogmore Valley :

The Old People's Visiting Committee curtailed their official visits in some slight measure owing to the need for economy. However, 2,000 recorded visits were made and numerous unrecorded, still successfully accomplishing the aim of the Old People's Welfare i.e. that not one elderly person should be lonely, unvisited, ill or in need, provided they would accept the ministrations offered to them.

The highlight of the year was the opening of the Old People's Hall at Ogmore Vale which supplies a long felt want.

A committee of pensioners, representing each area is appointed to run the hall and these have representation on the Executive Committee.

Evanstown :

There is a thriving association for pensioners in this area. Well attended socials are held each month and a Christmas Party with a suitable entertainment was enjoyed by all. In the summer a 'bus trip was organised.

Visits are paid to the house bound and to those in hospital, suitable gifts are taken.

The Garw Valley Welfare Committee is still endeavouring to cater for all the elderly people who are able to participate in the services available. Not only are recreational facilities available but lectures are also given on health and various subjects of cultural interest.

Visiting and distribution of parcels have been maintained, while the work of the chiropodist is much appreciated.

The welfare section in the top end of the valley is making every effort to obtain a building or site for a building which may be devoted to the use of the elderly.

The active elderly enjoyed a visit to Southsea in the early summer.

The welfare committees in the three areas are extremely grateful to the local authority for the substantial interest taken in them.

To those who are in constant touch with the elderly and who are endeavouring to alleviate in some measure any hardship which they may undergo, constant discussion brings to light fresh problems which have to be tackled. This demonstrates the necessity of flexibility when meeting these problems and the impossibility of abiding by rules. One feels one's knowledge is incomplete yet one factor is obvious, the passionate desire of the aged to remain in their own home or at least in their own familiar environment. It is common to see in this area people of between 80 and 90 living happily with the indefatigable aid of home helps and above all the kindly interest of good neighbours. When these people fail, it is heart breaking for them to be uprooted from their natural habitat and taken to an institution which of necessity has certain rules and regulations.

One possible solution is that of " boarding out " the elderly, who can no longer cope, in the neighbourhood where they formerly lived making it possible for them still to keep in touch with their

friends. The hostesses should be adequately paid so that such a post would be attractive and many householders might prefer this occupation to going out to work.

Housing authorities must be bold in adopting a variety of designs when building houses for the aged and accepting experiments in architecture.

During the year temporary accommodation was found in hospital for those normally being nursed at home so that their relatives might have a much needed and well earned holiday. It would be a great advantage if hostel accommodation could be found since these elderly people often are not bed cases or in need of treatment.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

During 1962, there were fourteen accidents involving children in the home, necessitating hospital treatment. Six of the victims were infants under two years old. Five were between two and five years of age, one was seven years, one ten and one eleven.

Two children under two years were scalded, two children under two were burnt and two in this age group swallowed foreign objects. The other accidents were falls of various kinds.

By investigating such accidents and pointing out to mothers and householders how they occur, valuable lessons are learnt in the prevention of accidents.

HOUSING

Yet another year has passed without a council house being built and to those who do not follow council meetings and therefore cannot assess either their progress or programme in this respect the prospect must seem bleak. However, those interested in the conduct of council debates and disputations will acknowledge that the future of housing has not been so good for many years, so much so that we are now sufficiently optimistic to embark upon a slum clearance scheme whereby 770 houses have been grouped and scheduled for clearance at intervals of five years during a period of twenty years. These 770 houses do not include the aluminium houses which are deteriorating so quickly that all will have to be dismantled—some as soon as alternative accommodation is available.

A housing sub-committee has been elected to accelerate the putting of these plans into action.

The subsidence in the upper end of Nantymoel effecting principally Pembroke Terrace, Rowland Terrace and Vale View makes our housing needs so much greater than we had anticipated and anyone doubting these urgent needs might inspect this area, where, in spite of the very considerable efforts of the Coal board to prevent further disaster and to relieve the feelings of insecurity and of anxiety, the damage to houses and essential services has been devastating, possibly necessitating the speedy removal of some of the tenants at any time.

Unfortunately the persistent drift out of the area of those who wish to own their houses still persists. When the foundations of the five houses to be built by private enterprise at Blackmill were being laid, there was keen competition for their purchase. There is no doubt that, if land were available and houses could be built thereon, there would be those who would prefer to stay in the area where their family and friends are.

When travelling through council owned housing sites, two eyesores shock the observer. One is the number of cars parked on the road—rusting and obstructing the fair way and the other is the weed infested uncultivated gardens—the one might well cancel out the other. I understand that the building of garages for council tenenats would make rents prohibitive. Could not a smaller area be left as a garden and the land utilised to build a car port, attached to the house just wide enough to take the car? This could be used as a work shop or conservatory and in wet weather a children's playground and drying room.

PROPOSED HOUSING PROGRAMME

<i>Site</i>	(a) Garw Valley			<i>Dates for House Construction</i>	
	<i>Total No. of Dwellings</i>	<i>Replace-ment of Alum. of Bungs.</i>	<i>Slum Clearance & General Needs</i>	<i>Complete</i>	<i>Complete</i>
(1) North Bettws Extension No. 1	64	32	32	Aug. 1962	Oct. 1963
(2) Bryngarw House Conversion	9	—	9	Jan. 1963	Sep. 1963
(3) North Bettws Extension No. 2	50	20	30	June 1963	Sep. 1964
(4) Bettws Alum. Bungalow Site (1)	50	30	20	Oct. 1963	Dec. 1964
(5) Cuckoo Street, Pantygog	6	—	6	Jan. 1963	June 1963
(6) Bettws Alum. Bungalow Site (2)	60	57	3	Dec. 1964	Apl. 1966

<i>Site</i>	<i>Total No. of Dwellings</i>	<i>Replace- ment of Alum. Bungs.</i>	<i>Slum Clearance & General Needs</i>	<i>Dates for House Construction</i>	
(7) North Bettws Extension No. 3	60	—	60	Apl. 1965	June 1966
(8) Bettws Alum. Bungalow Site (3)	50	8	42	May 1966	Aug. 1967
Five year programme Totals completed to end of 1967	349	147	202		
(9) Bettws Alum. Bung. Site (4)	40	1	39	Sep. 1967	Dec. 1968
(10) Bettws Alum. Bung. Site (5)	36	—	36	Dec. 1968	Dec. 1969
(11) North Bettws Extension No. 4	56	—	56	Dec. 1969	Mar. 1971
	481	148	333		
(12) Bryngarw Est. (1)	150	—	150	) Dependent upon) Planning permission) and slum clearance) programme	
(13) Bryngarw Est. (2)	350	—	350		
	—	—	—		
Completion of available sites in Garw Valley	981	148	833		

(b) Ogmore Valley and Evanstown

(1) Evanstown	21	—	21	Nov. 1962	June 1963
(2) Gorwyl House	11	—	11	Jan. 1963	June 1963
(3) Lewistown Site (1)	40	25	15	June 1963	Sep. 1964
(4) Lewistown Site (2)	40	26	14	Sep. 1964	Dec. 1965
(5) Isfryn, Blackmill (1)	28	28	—	Sep. 1964	Sep. 1965
(6) Isfryn, Blackmill (2)	24	5	19	Dec. 1965	Dec. 1966
(7) Penybryn, Blackmill	26	—	26	Mar. 1966	June 1967
5 year Programme Totals completed to end of 1967	190	84	106		
(8) Danycod, Blackmill	50	—	50	Mar. 1967	Sep. 1968
(9) Panyrawel Hosp. Site (1)	40	—	40	Sep. 1968	Dec. 1969
(10) Panyrawel Hosp. Site (2)	40	—	40	Sep. 1969	Dec. 1970
(11) Panyrawel Hosp. Site (3)	36	—	36	Sep. 1970	Dec. 1971
Completion of available Sites in Ogmore Valley	356	84	272		

PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF DEMOLITION OF ALUMINIUM BUNGALOWS

<i>Date</i>	<i>Demolition as Scheduled</i>	<i>“ Premature ” Demolition</i>	<i>Total to be Demolished</i>
(a) Bettws			
1962-63	21	11	32
1963-64	38	12	50
1964-65	57	—	57
1965-66	8	—	8
1966-67	1	—	1
	125	23	148
(b) Blackmill			
1963-64	13	12	25
1964-65	34	6	40
1965-66	15	—	15
1966-67	4	—	4
	Totals	41	232

The programme is primarily based on the expected life of the Bungalows indicated by inspection in 1960.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, 1962

There have been six Discretionary Grants and eleven Standard Grants accepted during the year under the 1949 Housing Act. In each case the work was completed.

Discretionary Grants :

Llangeinor .....	.....	.....	1
Nantymoel .....	.....	.....	2
Ogmore Vale .....	.....	.....	2
Pontycymmer .....	.....	.....	1

Standard Grants :

Evanstown .....	.....	.....	2
Ogmore Vale .....	.....	.....	2
Blaengarw .....	.....	.....	4
Nantymoel .....	.....	.....	2
Pontycymmer .....	.....	.....	1

In spite of every encouragement, it is very disappointing that so few grants are requested especially when so many houses are lacking in modern amenities. I think we should increase our propaganda and adopt a system of house to house direct approach in order to explain the advantages of these grants.

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

The following is information with regard to the number of people who owned their houses in 1962 as compared with the number in 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961.

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Bettws	154	169	173	178	200
Llangeinor	1,744	1,808	1,884	1,962	2,038
Llandyfodwg	1,048	1,072	1,117	1,144	1,161
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,946	3,049	3,174	3,284	3,399

115 houses were bought during 1962.

Number of houses owned by the
Council

1,098 Council Houses
31 Small dwellings
No. 34 Waunbant
No. 7 Thornton Crescent
11 in Mt. Pleasant

1,142—TOTAL

Number of applicants on Housing List

220—Garw
165—Ogmore
60—Gilfach Goch

445—TOTAL

Number of caravans on Bryngarw
Carvan Site

32 Caravans
1 Shop
These are not owned by
the Council

During the year, many houses have been offered to the Council by landlords who feel they cannot undertake modernising these houses.

CLOSING ORDERS DURING 1962

15a Station Road, Blaengarw—February, 1962.

100 Oakfield Terrace, Nantymoel—June, 1962.

1, 2 and 25 Commercial Street, Nantymoel (first two called the Beehives).

WATER

Forty samples of water were taken during the year.

There were no major developments in the Board's Undertaking during the year and no farms were connected to the water mains.

Effective soda ash treatment to prevent plumbo-solvency at the Nant-y-ci source was continued and routine sampling of raw and treated waters for chemical and bacteriological analysis continued throughout the year.

Samples of water from selected sources were also submitted for total Beta-Activity analysis.

REPORT ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER.

Description of Sample	.... Public Supply Oxford Street, Pontycymmer	.... Public Supply Tap, Ogwy Street, Nantymoel	.... Public Supply 28 Y Wern, Bettws
Probable number of coliform bacilli	.... 0 per 100 ml.	.... 0 per 100 ml.	.... 0 per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli	.... 0 per 100 ml.	.... 0 per 100 ml.	.... 0 per 100 ml.
Remarks	.... Satisfactory	.... Satisfactory	.... Satisfactory

REPORT ON CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER

Appearance in two foot tube	....	....	....	Pale Green
Colour (Burgess Scale) Units	....	....	....	14
Reaction, pH value	....	....	....	7.4
				<i>parts per million</i>
Total Hardness	....	....	....	64
(a) Temporary	....	....	....	—
(b) Permanent	....	....	....	—
Chlorides (expressed as Cl.)	....	....	....	11
Nitrates (expressed as N)	....	....	....	Pr. Nil
Nitrites (expressed as N)	....	....	....	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	....	....	....	0.006
Albuminoid Nitrogen	....	....	....	0.013
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F.	....	....	....
from N/80 Permanganate	....	....	....	0.29
Metals	....	....	....	Nil
Residual Chlorine	....	....	....	—
Volume of Sediment	....	....	....	4
Microscopical Examination of the sediment	....	....	....	Small amount of vegetable and mineral matter. Diatoms.

Remarks—

A fairly soft neutral water. The chemical and physical characters of the sample are satisfactory.

RAINFALL RECORD FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962

Month	Merthyr- mawr 1	Bridgend 2	Schwyll 3	Llanharan 4	St. Athan 5	Pwllwy 6	Maesteg 7	Nanty- moel 8	Ponty- cymmer 9
January	6.18	5.60	5.69	6.64	5.42	6.14	9.19	13.12	11.74
February	2.08	2.04	1.66	2.79	1.41	2.29	3.57	5.46	5.16
March	2.33	2.35	2.36	3.33	2.24	3.02	3.77	4.83	4.77
April	3.86	3.13	3.41	4.20	2.35	3.53	5.08	7.95	7.17
May	2.09	2.23	2.20	3.31	1.51	2.33	5.09	6.10	6.34
June	1.32	1.10	1.22	1.84	0.97	1.52	2.89	3.68	3.43
July	2.33	2.56	2.07	2.31	1.16	1.75	5.34	4.92	5.07
August	4.74	5.62	4.55	6.91	4.31	6.24	9.15	12.82	10.27
September	4.13	3.87	4.18	4.93	3.09	4.16	7.59	9.60	8.42
October	1.52	1.59	1.30	1.78	1.00	1.41	3.34	3.34	3.37
November	3.07	3.04	2.90	3.36	3.58	3.07	4.83	5.10	4.80
December	2.62	2.18	2.26	3.53	3.01	3.35	3.59	5.36	4.77
Totals	36.27	35.51	33.80	44.93	30.05	38.81	63.43	82.28	75.31
Long Term Average	45.58	45.36	40.84	49.97	N/A	N/A	70.05	84.70	83.17
Percentage of Long Term Average	80%	78%	82%	90%	—	—	90%	97%	90%

N/A—Not Available. Percentages—to nearest round figure

REPORT ON CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER

Swimming Baths

Appearance in two foot tube ....	....	....	....	Very Pale Green
Colour (Burgess Scale) Units ....	....	....	....	Clear
Reaction, pH value ....	....	....	....	12
				6.0

parts per million

Total Hardness ....	....	....	....	....	Nil
(a) Temporary ....	....	....	....	....	—
(b) Permanent ....	....	....	....	....	—
Chlorides (expressed as Cl) ....	....	....	....	....	14
Nitrates (expressed as N) ....	....	....	....	....	Pr. Nil
Nitrites (expressed as N) ....	....	....	....	....	—
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ....	....	....	....	....	Pr. Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen ....	....	....	....	....	—
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F from N/80					
Permanganate ....	....	....	....	....	—
Metals ....	....	....	....	....	—
Residual Chlorine ....	....	....	....	....	0.44
Volume of Sediment ....	....	....	....	....	—
Microscopical Examination of the Sediment					—

Remarks :

The physical characters of the samples are satisfactory.

SWIMMING BATHS

The Council still maintain two swimming baths—one in the Ogmores Valley and one in the Garw.

Both the baths are supplied by mountain streams and are chlorinated by hand. The water is changed as often as is deemed necessary.

Improvements are constantly being made to maintain these baths in as hygienic a condition as possible taking into account the extremely restricted facilities.

An electric suction machine has been bought for the Ogmores bath.

The question of swimming bath facilities is always provoking discussion in the Council chamber. There is a project afoot for the provision of a new bath. A modern idea has been debated—that of converting class rooms in an empty school to a swimming bath. The possibility of this is now being explored. We are all thrilled by such a plan being put into action.

MILK

Eight samples of milk were taken during the year and all were satisfactory.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960 :

All herds in Glamorgan are wholly "Tuberculin Tested." There is a gradual increase in the farms licensed to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk.

The following producers were granted such licenses (Wholesale only) :—Mr. and Mrs. Prosser, Gelli Hir, Llangynwyd ; G. T. Williams, Tynewydd Farm, Blackmill ; G. N. Davies & Son, Gwernllwyn Farm, Bettws ; J. T. & W. D. Edwards, Pwlllyfelin, Blackmill ; E. T. Leyshon, Cefn Machen Uchaf, Blackmill ; R. H. Thomas, Cefn Machen Isaf, Blackmill.

This brings the number of farms with licenses to sell Tuberculin Tested milk up to fourteen in Bettws and sixteen in Llandyfodwg and five in Llangeinor.

As each day, the quantity of high quality milk consumed increases, it is satisfactory to note that this area contributes in the production of what might be termed our national beverage which, in itself is a complete, natural food.

Of the seventy-nine farms in the area which are being worked as farms, seventy-eight are connected to the electricity mains, thirty-two are joined to the water main and the remainder have their own springs.

ICE CREAM SAMPLES

Fourteen samples of ice cream were submitted to the laboratory for examination last year. All were passed Grade 1.

The consumption of ice cream is on the increase. Special attention is paid to that sold from the mobile vans and from the shops so that the highest standard of hygiene may be maintained.

SEWAGE

The Council maintains three sewage works—one is a farm of sixty-three acres. The method adopted is that of running raw sewage into sedimentation tanks ; the effluent is filtered over the land and then discharged into the River Ogmore.

There are two other modern sewage works—one at Bettws and one at Shwt. The one at Bettws treats the sewage from 148 houses and the one at Shwt deals with the sewage from 506 houses. The latter will be able to cope with the sewage from the next batch of houses being built.

It is not considered that the sewage disposal arrangements in the sewage farm are reasonably adequate, consequently the Council is making every effort to join with the Penybont main sewage scheme where, after treatment, the effluent will be emptied into the Bristol Channel.

THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE AREA

The number of inspections and re-inspections made during the years are as follows :—

Housing Complaints received	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
Miscellaneous Complaints received	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
Visits to houses under the Public Health and Housing Acts					831
Revisits to houses under the Public Health and Housing Acts					600
Visits in connection with Improvement Grants				.....	64
Miscellaneous Visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	619
Visits to Slaughterhouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Inspection under the Shops Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Investigation and visits re Food Premises				.....	106
Ice-cream Samples Taken	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Milk Samples Taken.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Water Samples Taken	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Investigation and visits re infectious diseases				.....	835
Disinfection and disinfestation visits				.....	185
Visits to Schools and Public Buildings				.....	5
Inspection of Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Inspection of Swimming Baths	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Inspection under the Rent Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Visits to Caravan Site	.....	.....	.....	.....	39

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948

(a) Factories where no mechanical power is employed :—

Watchmakers	2
Plumbers	3
Wireless Repairs	3
Carpenters	2
Furniture Upholstery	1

(b) Factories where mechanical power is employed :—

Motor Repairs	6
Carpenters	10
Boot Repairs	5
Electricity	2
Bakehouses	5
Leather Product Factory	1
Furniture Manufacturer	1
Bedding and Upholstery	1

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1.—**INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	11	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	31	Nil	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	43	4	—	—

2.—Cases in which **DEFECTS** were found.

	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. By H.M. Inspector Inspector		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
O t h e r offences against the Act not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—

HOUSING INSPECTIONS

1.—Inspections of dwelling houses during the year :—

(a)	1.	Total number of houses inspected for housing defects and number of inspections made	.....	831
	2.	Council Houses visits	.....	43
(b)	Revisits	.....	600	
(c)	Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.....	5	
(d)	Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	.....	117	

2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice :—
 Number of houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 100

3.—Action under Statutory Powers :—

Proceedings under Housing Acts :—

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Nil

(b) Number of dwelling houses rendered fit after service of Notices :—

1. By Owners 1
 2. By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

4.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 117

(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied :—

1. By Owners 118
 2. By Local Authority in default of owners 1

5.—Demolition Orders :—

(a) Number of houses in respect of which demolition orders were made 1

(b) Number of houses demolished 1

(c) Number of tenements in respect of which Closing Orders were made 4

(d) Number of houses closed but not demolished 4

MEAT CONDEMNED IN OGMORE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Cattle :

Livers 3
 Part Livers 8

Sheep :

Livers 1
 Lambs Livers 3 lbs.

MEAT—CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cows & Bulls	Bulls	Lambs	Calves	Pigs
Number killed	27	—	183	7	6
Number inspected	27	—	183	7	6
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci—</i>					
Whole Carcases Condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	11	—	12	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	40.7%	—	6.6%	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only—</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticerci—</i>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

**SAMPLES TAKEN IN THE OGMORE & GARW DISTRICT
BY THE COUNTY SAMPLING OFFICERS DURING THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963**

Almonds (ground)	2	Meat Products (canned)	7
Baking Powder	2	Milk	61
Bicarbonate of Soda	2	Orange and Lemon Curd	2
Cake, Sponge, Pastry Mix etc.	7	Peel (mixed)	4
Calves' Foot Jelly	1	Pepper	2
Cheese Spread	2	Rice	1
Cream	5	Sago	2
Desiccated Coconut	1	Sauces	6
Dessert Powder	2	Soft Drinks	6
Fish (canned)	2	Soup (canned)	2
Fish (frozen)	1	Spices	2
Fish Paste	1	Suet	1
Fruit (canned)	4	Sugar.....	1
Fruit Juice	2	Sweets	3
Health Salts	1	Tea	2
Ice Cream	6	Tonic Water.....	3
Icing Sugar	1	Vegetables (canned)	2
Lard	2	Vinegar	4
Marzipan	1		

Remarks :

A sample of Indian Quinine Tonic Water was found to be devoid of Quinine. The case was heard at Bridgend Magistrates' Court on 26th February, 1963 when the defendants were fined £5 with £7/7/- costs.

FOOD CONDEMNED IN RETAIL SHOPS DURING 1962

Meat	391 tins	Fish	21 lbs.
Vegetables	340 tins	Beef	225 lbs.
Fruit	347 tins	Sultanas	6½ lbs.
Fish	72 tins	Apricots	22 lbs.
Milk	191 tins	Chicken	10
Cheese Cuttings	33½ lbs.		

RODENT CONTROL

Sewers Treatment

Period One :

- 1.—Total number of manholes in foul and connected systems—
2,135.
- 2.—Date treatment began—2nd April, 1962.
- 3.—Bait base and poison used—Sewarin.
- 4.—Number of manholes baited—425.
- 5.—Number of manholes showing prebait take—158.
- 6.—Number of manholes showing complete prebait take—Nil.

Period Two :

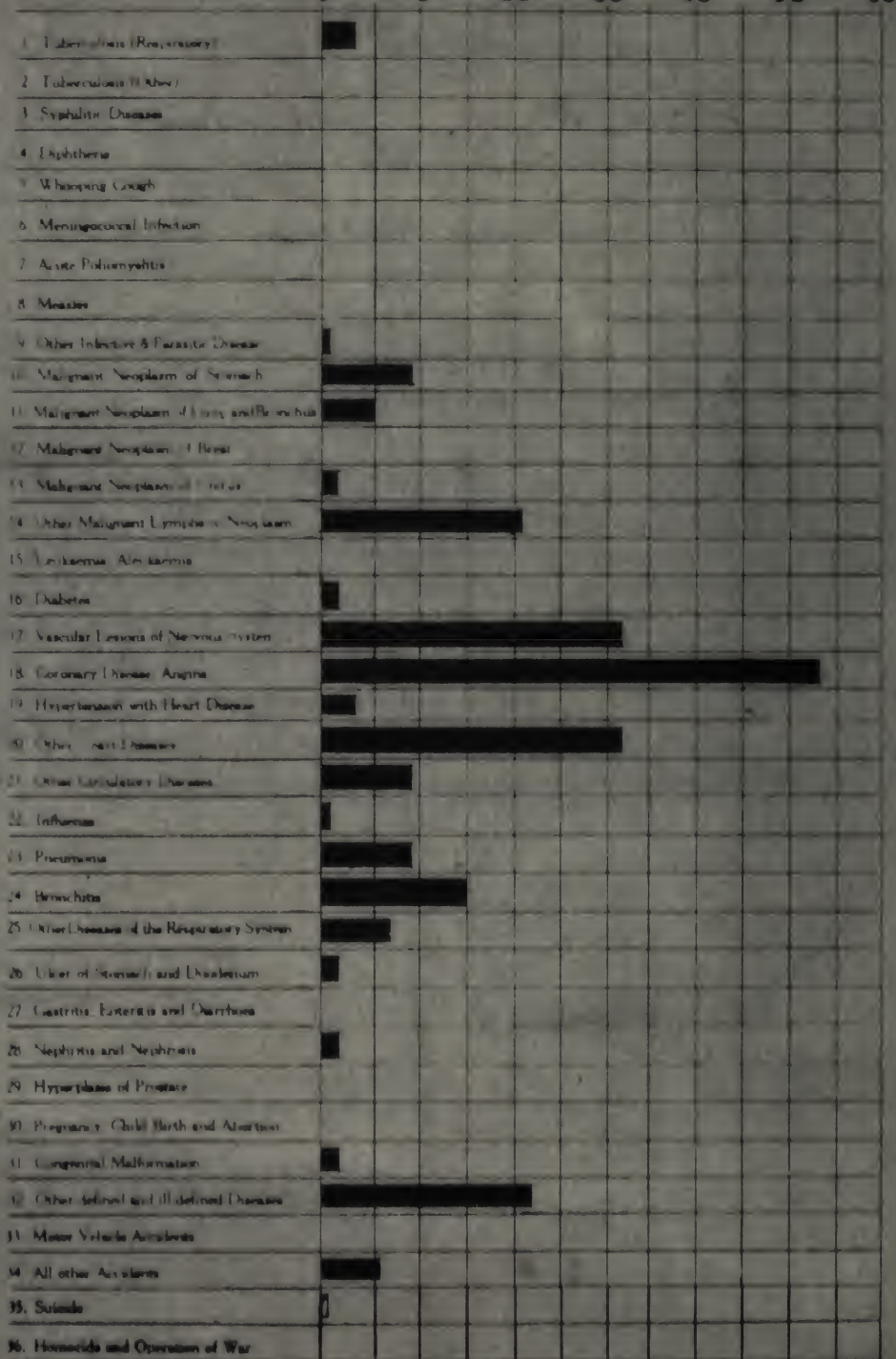
- 1.—Total number of manholes in foul and connected systems—
2,135.
- 2.—Date treatment began—1st October, 1962.
- 3.—Bait base and poison used—Sewarin.
- 4.—Number of manholes baited—985.
- 5.—Number of manholes showing prebait take—239.
- 6.—Number of manholes showing complete prebait take—Nil.

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES

NUMBERS

0 10 20 30 40 50 60



CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE OGMORE AND GARW AREA DURING 1962

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>
1.—Tuberculosis (Respiratory).....	2	1	3
2.—Tuberculosis (other form)	—	—	—
3.—Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—
4.—Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.—Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6.—Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
7.—Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8.—Measles	—	—	—
9.—Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1
10.—Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	4	9
11.—Malignant neoplasm, lungs, bronchus	5	—	5
12.—Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	—	—
13.—Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
14.—Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	11	21
15.—Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—
16.—Diabetes	1	1	2
17.—Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	20	32
18.—Coronary disease, angina	37	16	53
19.—Hypertension with heart disease	3	—	3
20.—Other heart diseases	16	16	32
21.—Other circulatory diseases	5	4	9
22.—Influenza	—	1	1
23.—Pneumonia	4	5	9
24.—Bronchitis	12	3	15
25.—Other diseases of the respiratory system	6	1	7
26.—Ulcer of stomach, duodenum	1	1	2
27.—Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
28.—Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—	2
29.—Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
30.—Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31.—Congenital Malformation	—	2	2
32.—Other defined and ill defined causes	10	12	22
33.—Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—
34.—All other accidents	4	2	6
35.—Suicide	—	1	1
36.—Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	<hr/> 136	<hr/> 103	<hr/> 239

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS, 1962.

	Estimated Population 1962	Births			Deaths			Infant Mortality		Neo Natal Mortality	
		Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Population Crude	Adjusted	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population Crude	Adjusted	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
England and Wales	...	840,557	18.0	...	557,446	11.9	...	17,978	21.4	...	...
Administrative County	748,700	12,888	17.21	16.87	9,183	12.27	14.36	317	24.60	212	16.45
Urban Districts	524,770	9,117	17.37	17.02	6,613	12.60	14.62	229	25.12	152	16.67
Rural Districts	223,930	3,771	16.84	16.50	2,570	11.48	13.66	88	23.34	60	15.91
Health Division Constituent Districts											
Aberdare and Aberdare Urban	39,030	605	15.50	15.97	605	15.50	15.97	22	36.36	14	23.14
Mountain Ash Mountain Ash Urban	29,520	482	16.33	16.17	365	12.36	14.96	13	26.97	9	18.67
Caeaphilly and Caerphilly Urban	36,230	727	20.07	19.07	412	11.37	14.89	15	20.63	9	12.38
Gelligaer Gelligaer Urban	34,990	688	19.66	20.25	423	12.09	15.23	15	21.80	7	10.17
Mid-Glam.	15,110	258	17.07	15.88	185	12.24	13.46	4	15.50	4	15.50
Maesteg Urban	21,710	396	18.24	18.24	249	11.47	14.45	7	17.68	5	12.63
Ogmore and Garw Urban	21,050	354	16.82	16.82	239	11.35	13.73	13	36.72	8	22.60
Porthcawl Urban	11,130	189	16.98	16.30	169	15.18	14.72	3	15.87	1	5.29
Penybont Rural	42,360	821	19.38	19.38	520	12.00	13.14	24	29.23	16	19.49
Neath and Neath M.B.	30,670	477	15.55	14.46	445	14.51	16.40	12	25.16	8	16.77
Neath Rural	40,970	637	15.55	15.24	484	11.81	15.00	17	26.69	15	23.55
Pontypridd & Llantrisant Rural	27,080	499	18.43	17.69	296	10.93	13.99	17	34.07	8	16.03
Llantrisant Pontypridd Urban	35,480	573	16.15	15.50	514	14.49	15.07	16	27.92	12	20.94
Port Talbot & Glynecorrwg Urban	9,440	188	19.92	19.52	92	9.75	13.94	6	31.91	5	26.60
Glynecorrwg Port Talbot M.B.	51,150	977	19.10	18.15	500	9.78	12.91	20	20.47	11	11.26
South East	42,040	792	18.84	18.09	461	10.97	12.18	9	11.36	6	7.58
Glamorgan	50,130	842	16.80	16.13	572	11.41	13.58	11	13.06	9	10.69
Cowbridge M.B.	1,100	18	16.36	17.01	15	13.64	14.19	1	55.56	1	55.56
Cowbridge Rural	19,760	320	16.19	16.19	151	7.64	12.15	3	9.38	2	6.25
Penarth Urban	20,680	360	17.41	16.71	274	13.25	12.99	8	22.22	8	22.22
West Glam.	12,810	218	17.02	17.19	139	10.85	10.52	5	22.94	4	18.35
Llchwyr Urban	25,050	367	14.65	14.94	323	12.89	15.00	5	13.62	4	10.90
Pontardawe Rural	30,820	434	14.08	14.22	408	13.24	14.70	11	25.35	6	13.82
Rhondda	100,390	1,666	16.60	16.27	1,342	13.37	15.51	60	36.01	40	24.01
Rhondda M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

WEST HOLLAND
RECEIVED
16 APR 1961

A.